

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 12th April, 1882.

POLITICAL.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut) of the 4th April states that

Circulation
140 copies.

Afghan affairs.

Aiyub Khan has fled to Teheran and sought an asylum with the King of

Persia. Now a rumour is prevalent to the effect that the Governor of Herat has made friends with Aiyub Khan, and that the Amir of Balkh has also thrown off his allegiance to Abdu-l-Rahman Khan. We do not think Abdu-l-Rahman is strong enough to bring the whole of Afghanistan under his rule. It would be a good thing if the Government effected a reconciliation between him and Aiyub Khan and induced him to make over Herat or Kandahar to the latter.

The *Mashr-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow) of the 11th April, advert-

Circulation,
175 copies.

The advance of Russia
in Central Asia.

ing to the treaty lately concluded between Russia and Persia, urges that the British Power should also conclude a treaty with Russia in regard to Central Asia. A line should be fixed beyond which her conquests must not extend in any case. Trusting

to our own superior strength, we can afford to be indifferent to her advance, but still it would not be wise to allow an ambitious and intriguing power like her to approach too near.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore) of the 1st April (received on the 6th idem) states that it is needless to say anything more on the question as to why the Russians oppress the Jews. But it is a matter of surprise and regret that the other Powers of Europe do not interfere on behalf of the latter. The apathy shown by the European Powers towards the Jews is manifestly due to religious differences. But the Jews are men. They have another claim for consideration at the hands of Europeans. They are the followers of Moses, whom the Christians themselves regard as a prophet. The Jews in Russia have appealed to their brethren in England to assist them in emigrating from Russia to escape persecution. Accordingly the Jews in England and France have established committees to raise subscriptions for the purpose. As the number of would-be emigrants is some thousands of men, these committees are not sure that they will be able to collect a sufficient sum of money. It would be a good thing if the natives also contributed to the fund. By doing so they would place the whole Jewish nation under a deep debt of gratitude and give a proof to the world of their humanity and generosity.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore) of the 1st April (received on the 6th idem), referring to the intention of the Nawab of Bahawalpur to establish an Anglo-Oriental school at Bahawalpur in honor of Sir Robert Egerton, highly approves of the scheme, and remarks that memorials should always take the form of such useful institutions.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Almorah Akhbār* of the 3rd April gives the substance

Circulation,
80 copies.

The recent Resolution of the North-Western Provinces Government on the constitution of district committees.

of the recent Resolution of the North-Western Provinces Government regarding the constitution of district committees in connection with the

scheme of local self-government, and remarks that it is obvious from the Resolution that Sir George Couper does not heartily sympathize with the scheme, but has reluctantly given effect to it. He has observed at one place in the Resolution that the people in these provinces are not yet ready for self-government. If he cherishes such a belief, why has he taken the trouble to establish district committees? He wishes that the people should be able to manage their own affairs, but he does not like to take the trouble of teaching them the work. How can a man learn a thing until he is offered an opportunity of learning it? Sir George Couper has unwisely expressly stated in the Resolution that the measure will curtail the authority of the heads of departments concerned. Can the officers be expected to assist cordially in the execution of a measure which is intended to curtail their authority? The number of non-official members fixed by His Honor for district committees is so small that they will not be able to assert their independence. Moreover, their selection will rest entirely with Government officers. We do not contend, like the people in Bengal, that there should not be a single officer on the local boards and that the members should be elected by the people. But we mean that the number of non-official members should be increased, and the officers should also consult the people at the time of selecting members. The method proposed by His Honor for the selection of members will never tend to secure competent men. The reconstitution of local boards in the manner prescribed by Sir George Couper will in no way improve their position. All real power will still remain in the hands of officers, as has hitherto been the case, and there-

fore the much-talked-of local self-government scheme of Lord Ripon will practically do no good to these provinces. We hope that Sir George Couper will before his departure make some better arrangements for the execution of the scheme in order that it may bear fruit in future, if not immediately.

The same paper, referring to the new budget, expresses approval of the budget. But the editor remarks that the abolition of the

The new budget.

cotton import duties and the reduction of the salt tax will not prove so beneficial to the people as is believed by Major Baring. It would have been better if he had abolished the license tax instead. The salt tax does not press at all upon the people. Major Baring has uselessly sacrificed one crore and forty lakhs of rupees by the reduction of that tax. The license tax falls on 228,000 persons and yields only 9 lakhs of rupees. But its collection is attended with a great deal of oppression, and the whole population desires that it should be abolished as soon as possible. The surrender of the large item which was derived from the cotton import duties is also very unwise. The opium revenue is uncertain, and we are afraid that if it should at any time fall off, the Government will be obliged to borrow or to introduce a new tax to make both ends meet. The proposal to increase the pay of native revenue officers is really very commendable. There is no doubt that these officers were hitherto much neglected. No Government servant can be expected to do his work with zeal and honesty until he is sufficiently remunerated for it. It is also the intention of Government to reduce the number of Civilian as much as possible and to avail itself more largely of the services of natives. Our Raja Shiva Prasad, who places himself on his patriotism, did not approve of the scheme! The Legislative Council is a good touchstone which clearly shows who are the real friends of their country and who are the flatterers of the Government.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 6th April states that the following are the chief events of Sir Robert Egerton's administration. the administration of Sir Robert Egerton :—

(1) There was an insufficient fall of rain during the greater part of his administration, and the result was that abnormally high prices ruled the market and the lower classes suffered severe distress.

(2) Sickness prevailed in the province : especially in 1881 disease raged with unprecedented severity in some places.

It may be said that these calamities were beyond human control, and that therefore it is not right to hold Sir Robert Egerton responsible for them. But European science teaches us that rainfall depends on arboriculture and health on sanitary arrangements. Hence the repeated failure of rains and the prevalence of sickness show that Sir Robert Egerton's Government did not pay proper attention to arboriculture and sanitary arrangements.

(3) The license tax was introduced.

(4) The Kabul war took place.

True it was the Government of India which introduced the tax and declared the war. But it should be observed that if all the Local Governments had protested against the imposition of the license tax, the Supreme Government would not have imposed it. As regards the war, too, the Government of India must have consulted the Panjab Government on the subject.

(5) Muhammad Haiyat Khan's case. Haiyat Khan deserved to be rewarded for his service at Kabul. It is to be regretted that Sir Robert Egerton did not dissuade the Government of India from taking any action against him. It will be remembered that when Sir Robert Egerton was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, we observed that he was a good financier and might be made finance minister for the British empire, but that he was not suited to the post of Lieutenant-Governor.

It must be said to his credit that he was well acquainted with the people and the province in his charge, that he was easily accessible to all classes of persons, and that he was a very courteous man. But he did not show so much generosity and kindness to natives as he did to Europeans. He allowed Muhammad Haiyát Khán to be suspended and prosecuted for the charges that had been brought against him, but he took no action in the case of a European Assistant Commissioner who was also charged with some misconduct in connection with the late war. He publicly praised an idle officer like General Tayler and retained Mr. Coldstream, who has neither a good memory nor a good judgment, in the service. He took no notice of the acquittal of the European soldier who had killed a native named Chiragu-'l-din. Hence it is obvious that the natives had no reason to be satisfied with his administration. But just fancy what great flatterers natives are! Persons of rank and position have come from all parts of the province to bid him good-bye. At all events we are thankful to him for this, that if he did not intentionally bestow any benefit on natives, he did not intentionally injure any of them. Those men who know Sir Charles Aitchison speak highly of him. We hope that his administration will prove beneficial.

A correspondent of the same paper states that one Mr. Beger (*sic*) has contributed an article to the *Times*, in which he says that the British Government should have no faith in the Musalmans of India. In the event of an outbreak of a war between England and Turkey, they will at once rebel and espouse the cause of the latter. The *Civil and Military Gazette* has justly defended their loyalty. The correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* then remarks that they enjoy every ease and comfort under British rule. They are alive to their own weakness. Moreover, they know very well that the Turks, who are unable to maintain the integrity of their own empire, can render them no aid. Under these

circumstances it is simply absurd that they should ever think of rising against the British Government

The same paper, on the authority of a correspondent, refers to a case of police torture which is said to have taken place at a village in a district situated in the north-west of the Panjab. A theft was committed at a house in the village. The police searched the house of the man who was suspected to have committed the theft, but found nothing. The next day the police again went to search his house. They asked him to send away his women, who were *pardánashin*, to another house. When his wife was going from her own house to another house, some of the stolen articles fell on the ground from under her arm. The police at once seized her. Now her husband could not but confess his guilt. The writer then refers to the way in which the police dishonoured and tortured them. The police are also said to have outraged their young daughter and to have taken a bribe of six or seven hundred rupees from them.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 10th April, referring to the establishment of the Educational Commission, observes that the Government has no intention of checking the spread of high education, as has been suspected by some men. The object of the Government is that the people should relieve it of a portion of the burden of education, and should learn to help themselves and not depend on it in all matters. There is no doubt that it cannot afford to make sufficient provision from the public treasury for the education of two hundred and fifty millions of people. Some Anglo-Indian contemporaries argue that high English education makes the natives disaffected towards the Government; but they are mistaken. The educated natives are a source of strength and not of danger to the Government.

Circulation,
620 copies.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Hindī Pradīp* (Allahabad) for March (received on the 6th April), adverting to the ma-

The memorial of the
Muhammadan Associa-
tion of Calcutta.

morial of the Muhammadan Associa-
tion of Calcutta, remarks that it would

be as unwise to do anything to improve the condition of the Musalmans as to feed a serpent. If they attain to power, they will only oppress the poor Hindus and will be a source of danger to the Government. Moreover, it should be observed that if all Musalmans become educated, where will Europeans get bearers, cooks, tailors, sweepers, &c., and where will we get weavers, cotton-carders, washermen, butchers, &c.? There is no doubt that in Bengal the number of Hindus in the public service is greater than that of Musalmans. By the bye the Musalmans of Bengal are not such a bigoted and wicked people as those of Upper India. The Association should have compared the number of Musalmans in the public service in the Panjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh with that of Hindus. Especially in the Allahabad district, all the high native officers are Musalmans. It is also rumoured that an Anglicized Musalman is going to be appointed a Judge at the Allahabad High Court. There is no doubt that the number of Hindu clerks in public offices exceeds that of Musalmans. The cause of this is that Musalmans as a rule will not accept English education through religious prejudice.

The same paper, referring to the rumour that the managers

The proposed transfer
of the endowment attach-
ed to the Agra College to
the Aligarh College.

of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental
College of Aligarh have applied to the
Government for the transfer of the

endowment attached to the Agra College to the former, strongly denounces the proposal. The endowment was made by Gangadhar Shastri for the spread of education among the Hindus, and not among the Musalmans.

Circulation,
311 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudhā* (Benares) of the 3rd April states

The reduction of the
salt tax.

that the poor are more entitled to
indulgence at the hands of Government

than well-to-do persons. It is a good thing that the Government has reduced the salt tax; the reduction of the tax will benefit the poor. Undoubtedly the salt tax should have been entirely abolished.

The *Prayag Samdohar* (Allahabad) of the 10th April

Circulation,
400 copies.

The substitution of Hindi in place of Urdu as the Court language in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

states that Hindi has already been made the Court language in the Central Provinces, Behar, and Kumaun, but that it is to be regretted that the Government has not yet granted the same concession to the people in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The use of Urdu as the Court language is a source of great inconvenience to the people, especially to those men who live in the interior of the country. When the latter receive any summons or order from any Court, they have to go sometimes ten or twelve miles from their homes in search of an Urdu-knowing man in order to know its contents.

The *Mittra Vilás* (Lahore) of the 3rd April publishes a

Circulation,
250 copies.

The encouragement of the study of Hindi in the Panjab.

Hindi translation of the memorial which has been sent from Lahore to the Education Commission, urging the encouragement of the study of Hindi in the Panjab. Dr. Hunter has sent a reply to the effect that the memorial will receive full consideration at the hands of the commission.

The *Ahsanu-'l-Akhbár* (Amroha) of the 6th April com-

Circulation,
84 copies.

The alleged mismanagement of religious and charitable endowments.

plaints that the trustees of religious and charitable endowments are generally very dishonest men. They appropriate the greater portion of the income of the endowments to their own use, and devote a very small portion to the objects for which the endowments were made by the donors. There is no hope of the improvement of matters until the Government interferes. We have heard with pleasure that a committee has been appointed at Calcutta, whose business it will be to see whether the income of endowments is spent in

accordance with the wishes of donors or not. We hope that the scheme will soon be extended to all parts of the country. Especially we should be very glad to see some arrangements made for the proper supervision of endowments at Amroha.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Sáhas* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of the 8th April gives a brief history of the case of Muhammad Haiyát Khán, and remarks that he was under suspension more than a year. The Government has now reinstated him in his post, but it is to be regretted that he has not been able to secure an honorable acquittal. If the Government could not prove the charges brought against Haiyát Khán, it would have been better if it had refrained from instituting an enquiry. Neither the Government nor Haiyát Khán is satisfied with the result. The former is dissatisfied that, in spite of all its efforts, it has not been able to prove the charges, and the latter is grieved that, although the investigation subjected him to a great deal of trouble and harassment, it did not enable him to prove his innocence. The Government itself has declared in its Resolution that it has been obliged to leave the case in a very unsatisfactory position. It is very derogatory to an officer who has always performed his duties with honesty for many years, and has even received a title from Government in recognition of his services, that such serious charges should be made against him.

The same paper, in its local news column, states :—In these days many Europeans look down upon natives with contempt and call them niggers. Natives too, in their turn, pay no respect to them. But sometimes we come across Europeans of high birth whose conduct induces us to really worship them. The Secretary to the Government of these provinces belongs to this class of Europeans. He met us to-day on the road during our morning walk. He addressed us and had a talk with us for ten or fifteen

Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

minutes. He heard with great interest what we told him about the distress and poverty of the people and expressed deep sympathy for them. We could not but heartily thank him for this. Even if one man in sixteen among the rulers had such liberal views, a better feeling would exist between the rulers and the ruled than does at present.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore) of the 5th April publishes a long article communicated by one Pandit Gobind Sahāya. The writer is inclined to think that the British Government now does not like to give the natives high English education probably because it is afraid that, just as by giving the Americans a high English education it lost America, it may lose India. But such a fear does not become the British Government. The natives regard the spread of English education as one of the greatest benefits which British rule has conferred on them. All progress depends on the spread of education. But it is to be regretted that the Government has abolished the Delhi, Bareilly, and Agra Colleges. The plea urged in favour of their abolition was that the natives did not appreciate high education, and that the attendance at those colleges was very small. Now it should be observed that there is no royal road to learning, and the higher classes do not like to undergo the labour of acquiring learning. It is the middle class that seeks high education, and it naturally pursues it as a means of entering the public service. But as high education is really at a discount in the Panjāb, the people do not appreciate it.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

RAILWAY.

The *Najmu'-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah) of the 8th April, on the authority of some man who lately had occasion to travel by railroad from Moradabad to Meerut, makes the following complaints in regard to railway management:—(1) The railway servants greatly harass the passengers at the Moradabad station. They

Circulation,
150 copies.

do not weigh the luggage belonging to any passenger until he pays them something. (2) Some passengers made over a box, properly locked up, to the railway servants at Moradabad for despatch to Meerut. When they opened the box at Meerut, they found that about one hundred rupees worth of property had been stolen from the box by the railway servants.

LOCAL.

The *Nairang* (Muttra) for March (received on the 8th April) again has a long article on the expulsion of monkeys from Muttra.

We continually published articles on the subject during the last year. Hundreds of meetings were held by the municipal committee to consider the question. Long reports were written. An estimate of the cost was prepared. Those persons who were to capture monkeys were sent for. But unfortunately all this ended in nothing. Although we had resolved not to write any more on the subject, the great trouble and loss, to which the people are exposed at the hands of these brutes, do not allow us to remain silent. All classes of the community at Muttra, except some ignorant persons, are in favour of the banishment of monkeys. The Seth, the well-known millionaire of Muttra, was the first to convey his approval of the proposal to the Magistrate. It may be alleged, without fear of contradiction, that on an average about two men are killed and ten thousand are wounded every year, and the damage done to property and the cost of shutters, placed by the people at their houses to keep off monkeys, must amount to one lakh of rupees a year. As the Magistrate lives at a distance of about one and a half mile from the town, and is not molested by monkeys, he can form no idea of the inconvenience and loss to which the people are exposed. In the end, the editor states that the cost of the capture and banishment of monkeys will not exceed Rs. 10,000, and asks the Seth to contribute one-half of the cost, and would make the municipal committee pay the other half.

A correspondent of the *Nér Afshân* (Ludhiana) of the 6th

Circulation,
598 copies.

The tanks and brick-kilns
at Batala, Panjab.

April, writing from Batala, states that the streets and lanes inside the town are always kept very clean, but complains that the tanks and the brick-kilns situated outside the town, near the gates, are a great nuisance. The tanners wash hides in the tanks. When the water of the tanks becomes dirty and impure, a bad smell emanates from them. All the filth of the town is collected on the brick-kilns. The dead bodies of animals and birds are also cast on them. The brick-kilns should be razed to the ground and the *débris* should be utilized in filling up the tanks.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Abd-i-Hind	Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1882.	1882.	
2	Abd-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	April 8th & 7th	April 10th ... 6th & 9th ...	182 copies. 550 "
3	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	7th	respectively, 11th ...	196 "
4	Ahmed-i-Akhbar	Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	6th	10th ...	84 "
5	Akhbar-i-Azam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	4th	7th ...	140 "
6	Akhbar-i-Azam	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	5th & 8th	9th & 11th ...	1,800 "
7	Akhbar-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Faiyaz Beg	1st & 8th	respectively, 6th & 12th ...	80 "
8	Akhbar-i-Tamganadi,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	8th	respectively, 9th ...	125 "
9	Akhbar-i-Akhbar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhru-din	4th	8th ...	84 "
10	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	4th & 8th	6th & 10th ... respectively.	299 copies (in- cluding 68 co- pies taken by Govt.)
11	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	3rd	6th	80 copies.
12	Amrit-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	1st	11th	135 "
13	Amrit-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mir Nisar Ali	5th	5th	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
14	Amrit-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tugh Bahadur	6th	9th	206 copies.
15	Amrit-i-Hind	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Abdullah Prasad	10th	11th	...

No.	Title	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	For Jany, Feby., and March.	Date	Copies	Remarks
16	Biradar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Monthly	Shiva Narayan Ag-nihotri.	...	12th	...	...
17	Dab-daba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Ditto	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	...	11th	225	...
18	Dab-daba-i-Sikandari	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	...	12th	390	...
19	Deli Punch	Lahor	Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	...	10th	225	...
20	Guldasta-i-Benares	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Fida Husain	...	8th	108	...
21	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Umacharan	...	6th	...	...
22	Hind Pradip	Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Balkrishan Bhat	...	8th & 11th	200	...
23	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	...	8th & 11th	180	...
24	Jaiswa-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	...	10th	50	...
25	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	...	7th	160	...
26	Karnatak	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	6th & 12th	250	...
27	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Laxmi Shankar, M.A.	...	10th	645	copies (in-cluding 568 copies taken by Govt. and Local Com-mittees).
28	Kash-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Rev. T. Craven	...	8th	341	copies.
29	Kasi Vachan Sadha	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Pandit Chintamani Rao.	...	9th	311	...
30	Kash Khud-i-Azam	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Husain	...	11th	110	...
31	Kash Khud-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Maha Narain	...	7th	...	...
32	Kash Khud-i-Pan-Gujra-n-wala.	...	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	...	...	600	...
33	Kot-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	...	7th & 10th	440	copies (in-cluding 60 copies taken by Govt.)
34	Lama-i-Nar	Jampur	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah	...	6th	...	...
35	Lyon Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulqi Dfs	...	11th	250	copies.
36	Mawar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Dfs	...	7th	100	...

54	Panjáb Punch	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Bhagwán Dás	...	March 22nd & 5th April	...	9th	...	150	..
55	Patiala Akhbar	...	Patiale	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rikhi Kesh	...	April 3rd	...	6th	...	300	..
56	Prayag Samachar	...	Allahabad,	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Pandit Dewakinandan.	...	" 10th	...	11th	...	400	..
57	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	...	Meerut	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ganeshi Lal	...	" 4th	...	7th	...	50	..
58	Nabhar-i-Hind	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Nadir Ali Shah	...	" 6th & 10th	...	7th & 12th respectively.	...	430	..
59	Reformer	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Nobin Chander Rai,	...	" 10th	...	12th	...	750	..
60	Rohit Akhbar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Maha Narain	...	" 8th	...	10th	...	240	..
61	Riyas-i-Akhbar	...	Gorakhpur	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Nizam Ahmad	...	" 9th	...	11th	...	115	..
62	Sabha Kapurthala	...	Kapurthala	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sharfa-l-din	...	" 8th	...	10th	...	400	..
63	Sadiq-i-Akhbar	...	Bahawalpur.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdu-l-Quds	...	" 6th	...	9th	...	250	..
64	Sahas	...	Allahabad,	...	Bengali	...	Ditto	...	Rajni Kant Basu	...	" 8th	...	10th	...	225	..
65	Sarjan Kirti Sudhakar.	...	Udaipur	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Banshi Dhar	...	" 3rd	...	7th	...	325	..
66	Shah-i-Tar	...	Cawnpore,	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Haider Ali	...	" 4th	...	6th	...	100	..
67	Sitara-i-Hind	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Banwari Lal	...	" 2nd	...	8th	...	500	..
68	Tahsil-ul-Azhar	...	Sitapur	...	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	Manni Lal	...	" 1st	...	12th	...	84	..
69	Tibyan-i-Akhbar	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Muhammed Ali	...	" 5th	...	7th	...	1,100	..
70	Victoria paper	...	Sialkot	...	Ditto	...	Four times a week.	...	Gyan Chaud	...	" 2nd & 4th	...	"	...	135	..
71	Vriti Dhar	...	Dhar	...	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Hari Bhaskar	...	" 3rd	...	8th	...	250	..
72	Wagya-i-Islam	...	Ghazipur,	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Siraj-ul-din Ahmad,	...	" "	...	6th	...		..

ALLAHABAD, }
 The 17th April, 1882. }
 PRIYA DÁS, M.A.,
 Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Event	Remarks
1901	Jan	1	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	2	10:00	San Francisco	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	3	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	4	10:00	San Francisco	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	5	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	6	10:00	San Francisco	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	7	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	8	10:00	San Francisco	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	9	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	10	10:00	San Francisco	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	11	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	12	10:00	San Francisco	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	13	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	14	10:00	San Francisco	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	15	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	16	10:00	San Francisco	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	17	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	18	10:00	San Francisco	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	19	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	20	10:00	San Francisco	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	21	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	22	10:00	San Francisco	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	23	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	24	10:00	San Francisco	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	25	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	26	10:00	San Francisco	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	27	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	28	10:00	San Francisco	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	29	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	From New York
1901	Jan	30	10:00	San Francisco	Departed	For New York
1901	Jan	31	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	From New York